Smith's Report

No. 183 *Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990* July 2011
Online at www.codoh.com

POSTMEMORY

The Use of Transgenerational Memory to Ensure Transgenerational Reparations

David Merlin

Postmemory is a theoretical construct created by Columbia University professor Marianne Hirsch that effectively creates yet a new tool to be used in the ongoing, transgenerational Holocaust fundraising industry.

The theory is that children and grandchildren experience the pain and suffering of their grandparents by looking at photographs. The photographs don't even need to be of their own ancestors. They can be of any horrible scene of carnage as long as the viewer "believes" that the ancestors were involved in even the most tenuous way.

By looking at the photographs, the viewers become "victims" too. As professor Hirsch writes, "postmemory is a lens which imparts transgenerational memories of traumatic events suffered only indirectly."

A classic example of "postmemory" occurs every Easter in

Professor Marianne Hirsch

the Philippines when devoted Catholics whip themselves bloody and have themselves nailed to crosses in order to experience the memories of Christ. There they "re-live" the suffering of the Savior by reenacting the actual terrible suffering He endured.

Professor Hirsch has found an undemanding substitution to being nailed to a cross. She has organized a tour to Czernowitz and Transnistria.

The professor's original postmemory revelation occurred as she thumbed through old *Life* magazines in a Santa Monica, California bookstore. She saw there some photographs of the Liberation of Dachau.

She writes: "Nothing I have seen—in photographs or in real life—ever cut me as sharply, deeply, instantaneously. Indeed, it seems plausible to me to divide my life into two parts, before I saw those photographs and after."

That's so much easier than getting nailed to a real cross, a sort of Postmemory--Lite!

Of course, we know that Dachau was overwhelmingly an internment camp for non-Jewish detainees. Most of the dead in the *Life* photographs were Poles, French, or Russian.

But that doesn't matter to the professor. Any horrible picture will confirm her fantasies. The trouble is that she confuses her fantasies with real history.

Fantasies of Return: The Holocaust Fantasies In Jewish Memory and Postmemory

David Merlin writes directly to Professor Hirsch

Professor Marianne Hirsch
Columbia University
Department of English and Comparative Literature
Office: 508a Philosophy Hall
Mail Code 4927
1150 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10027
Email: **mh2349@columbia.edu**

Dear Professor Hirsch:

I read that you are to give a lecture on "Fantasies of Return: the Holocaust in Jewish Memory and Postmemory" at the U. S. Holocaust Memorial Museum this April 12th. Your hypothesis on "postmemory" has been stated as:

"Postmemory describes the relationship of the second generation to powerful, often traumatic, experiences that preceded their births but that were nevertheless transmitted to them so deeply as to seem to constitute memories in their own right. Focusing on the remembrance of the Holocaust, this essay elucidates the generation of postmemory and its reliance on photography as a primary medium of transgenerational transmission of trauma."

Agreeing with the commonplace observation that the first casualty of war is Truth, our premise is that some real tragedies are exaggerated and exploited for propaganda purposes while other equally horrible tragedies are ignored. This perspective influences how we should look at any discussion of postmemory.

The Great Bengal Famine of 1943 was the result of the "scorched earth" policies of Winston Churchill and his general antipathy to the Indian masses. Over 3 million people, mainly unphotographed women and children, starved to death. Yet the first and only western book on the horror was published only last year with Madhusree Mukerjee's *Churchill's Secret War.*

The dreadful famine that engulfed Ukraine in 1932-1933 is another unphotographed and forgotten horror where perhaps millions starved to death.

The Second Congo War, with over 5 million dead, is probably the most deadly conflict since World War II. How many have heard of it? Again, unphotographed and forgotten. Ironically, one of the very few references to the brutal Congo War on the Holocaust Museum Website is entitled "Never Again or Never Remember?" This title underscores fundamental questions about postmemory.

When I contrast the sickening but ignored tragedies of Bengal, the Ukraine, or Zaire with your theories of the transmittal of "trauma" over generations, I end up wondering if postmemory might not be a "luxury" of the photographed? A "luxury" that can be, and can be argued is, exploited for gain.

Will descendents of brutalized Ukrainians, starved Bengalis, or slaughtered Tutsi end up without postmemory trauma because "inconvenient" photographs of starving mothers and babies ended up on the cutting room floor of British or Soviet censors and/or the indifference of news editors?

Is letting go of "transgenerational transmission of trauma" perhaps a decent and normal process that should be encouraged?

Society itself chooses to transmit transgenerational trauma by choosing which horrors it will remember. It chooses to

Continued on page 14

Jewish Conspiracy Theory, The Holocaust and Deborah Lipstadt

By Paul Grubach

[Note: This is an edited version of a primary article that appeared in the Summer 2011 issue of *Inconvenient History*. The online version contains all the relevant sources and references.]

Was Simon Wiesenthal a Jewish-Zionist Conspirator?

In her latest 2011 book, *The Eichmann Trial*, the world's most well-known opponent of Holocaust Revisionism, Deborah Lipstadt, points out that world-famous "Nazi Hunter" Simon Wiesenthal (1908-2005) exaggerated his role in the capture of SS Lieutenant Colonel Adolf Eichmann in Argentina in 1960. However, she is even more disturbed about Wiesenthal's lies about Holocaust history.

To prevent any misunderstanding, we will let Lipstadt tell the whole story: "Wiesenthal's aggrandizement of his role in the Eichmann capture is far less disturbing and historiographically significant than another of his inventions. In an attempt to elicit non-Jewish interest in the Holocaust, Wiesenthal decided to broaden the population of victims—even though it meant falsifying history. He began to speak of eleven million victims: six million Jews and five million non-Jews. Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer immediately recognized that this number made no historical sense. Who, Bauer wondered, constituted Wiesenthal's five million?"

Lipstadt attempted to clarify the situation with this comment: "In fact, this figure [five million "murdered" Gentiles] is too high if one is counting victims who

Simon Wiesenthal

were targeted exclusively for racial reasons, but too low if one counts the total number of victims the Nazi regime killed outside military operations." She goes on to claim that the number of non-Jewish victims of an alleged "Nazi plan" to mass-murder people on "racial or ideological" grounds was much less than five million.

Lipstadt continues with this most revealing storyline: "Wiesenthal admitted to Bauer that he had invented a historical fantasy in order to give the Holocaust a more universal cast and to find a number which was almost as large as the Jewish death toll but not quite equal to it. When Elie Wiesel challenged Wiesenthal to provide some historical proof that five million non-Jews were murdered in the camps, Wiesenthal, rather than admit that he invented the five million number, accused Wiesel of 'Judeocentrism,' being concerned only about Jews."

Why is this admission of such importance? One of the standard charges leveled against Holocaust revisionism by Deborah Lipstadt is that it is a groundless "conspiracy theory." She describes "Holocaust deniers" as "a group motivated by a strange conglomeration of conspiracy theories, delusions, and neo-Nazi tendencies." Consider her attack upon Professor Arthur Butz's Holocaust revisionist classic, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century:* "Despite its veneer of impartial scholarship, Butz's book is replete with the same expressions of traditional anti-Semitism, philo-Germanism and conspiracy theory as the Holocaust denial pamphlets printed by the most scurrilous neo-Nazi groups."

In her 1993 *Denying the Holocaust*, Lipstadt defined "conspiracy" as "premeditated distortions introduced for political ends." So, by Lipstadt's own criteria, Wiesenthal could be

considered a Jewish-Zionist conspirator, because he told the world a premeditated distortion (that five million non-Jews were murdered by the National Socialists) in order to serve a political goal (gain non-Jewish interest in the Holocaust, an ideology that serves the needs of political Zionism).

The Power of a Jewish-Zionist to Spread Holocaust Falsehood: Wiesenthal's Fabrication and President Jimmy Carter.

The story of Wiesenthal's invented historical fantasy has an even more important twist. It became "accepted wisdom" among many powerful and influential groups. We let Lipstadt pick up the story here: "At the first Holocaust memorial commemoration in the Capitol Rotunda, both President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Mondale referred to the 'eleven million victims.' Carter also used Wiesenthal's figures of 'six million Jews and five million others' in his Executive Order establishing the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. I have attended Holocaust memorial commemorations in places as diverse as synagogues and army forts where eleven candles were lit. More significant is that strangers have repeatedly taken me and other colleagues to task for ignoring the five million non-Jews. When I explain that this is an invented concept, they become convinced of my ethnocentrism."

The influential Simon Wiesenthal invented a historical fantasy, and the most powerful man on the planet, the president of the United States, ends up repeating it—a tribute to the ability of a Jewish-Zionist to propagate a myth! The reader should ask himself: How many millions of Americans believe the myth that the Germans murdered five million non-Jews because the President of the United States said that it was "true"? Ironically, in her 1993 anti-Revisionist tome she castigated Arthur Butz for claiming that Jews have the power to manipulate governments. According to Lipstadt's 2011 book, however, Wiesenthal's Holocaust falsehood carried enough "moral" authority to manipulate the most powerful figure in the US government into being a mouthpiece for it!

The Eichmann Trial actually confirms as true what Lipstadt stringently condemns about Holocaust revisionism. She writes: "Deniers [Holocaust revisionists] build their pseudo-arguments on traditional anti-Semitic stereotypes and imagery. They contend that Jews created the myth of the Holocaust in order to bilk the Germans out of billions of dollars and ensure the establishment of Israel. Once again the devious Jews have harmed innocent multitudes—Germans and Palestinians in particular—for the sake of their own financial and political ends. To someone nurtured by the soil of anti-Semitism, this makes perfect sense."

Nevertheless, Lipstadt partially validated and made some sense of a traditional "anti-Semitic stereotype." According to her findings, Simon Wiesenthal did create a myth of a non-Jewish Holocaust for the sake of Jewish ends: he wanted to gain non-Jewish interest in the Holocaust ideology. This devious Jew did harm the Germans—he slandered them by falsely claiming they murdered five million Gentiles. I can vividly recall that in decades past a non-Jew would be tagged with the dreaded "anti-Semite" label if he dared suggest in a mainstream publication that Simon Wiesenthal was a "Jewish Conspirator."

Copyright 2011.

Holocaust denier's political dream at risk. That's an Australian press headline. Toben was successfully sued by a past president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry for "defamation." Toben had written or implied that Jews offended by Holocaust denial were of "limited intelligence." He was ordered to pay $56,000 in court costs. Originally he couldn't pay. Now he can, and he wants to. His fear is of being judged bankrupt, which would prevent him from running for the Australian parliament as an Independent in the next federal election. Fredrick Toben is, in fact, an Independent. In more ways than one.

The Strange Case of John Demjanjuk

By Richard A. Widmann

On May 13th news headlines around the world announced the conviction of John Demjanjuk for having been a guard at the infamous Sobibor concentration camp. Demjanjuk, it would seem, was found guilty as an accessory to the murder of some 28,060 people. Oddly, however, if one reads beyond the headlines, it is revealed that there was no evidence that Demjanjuk committed any specific crime.

The conviction was based on the legally declared "fact" that if he was at the camp, he had to have been a participant in the killing. But if convicting a man without evidence isn't strange enough, Judge Ralph Alt ordered Demjanjuk sentenced to 5 years in prison but released him from custody, noting that he had already served two years during the trial and had served 8 years in Israel on related charges which were later overturned. Was this verdict truly about carrying out justice for crimes committed 65 years prior or was it simply the wisdom of a judge who could placate all sides by setting a 91-year-old man free but still pronouncing him guilty?

To better understand the recent events we need to turn back the pages of this story nearly 70 years. During World War Two, Demjanjuk fought in the Red Army against the Nazis but by the summer of 1942 had become a prisoner of war. During his captivity, Demjanjuk was recruited into a Wehrmacht auxiliary unit along with some 50,000 other Russians and Ukrainians. Following the war, he immigrated to the United States. He became an American citizen in 1958 and landed a job at the Ford automobile manufacturing plant in Cleveland, Ohio.

John Demjanjuk

In the years that followed, Demjanjuk made the fateful decision to send his wife Vera back to the Ukraine to tell his mother that he had survived the war and was living in the United States. Word of the visit spread and soon the KGB investigated. Payments that the Soviets were making to his mother for her presumed dead war-hero son were abruptly stopped.

In 1976, troubles for Demjanjuk magnified when the *Ukrainian Weekly*, a New York–based Communist newspaper, published an ID card from the Trawniki camp in Poland. This camp was said to be a training center for ex-POWs who had volunteered to serve in the Nazi SS. The article identified the man in the photo as one Ivan Demjanjuk and announced that he was living in the United States.

In 1981 John Demjanjuk went through a trial to rescind his American citizenship. This resulted in his extradition to Israel in 1986 where he was to stand trial for being "Ivan the Terrible" who it was said operated the diesel gas chambers of Treblinka. Some sources charged Demjanjuk with being responsible for a half-million murders. Soon the numbers would grow even greater with some citing his personal responsibility for upwards of 900,000 murders. The big question was not the plausibility of the alleged crime itself, but rather, was John in fact the Ivan that the prosecution claimed he was?

Evidence in the case was largely limited to the Trawniki ID card and the fading memories of a few purported eyewitnesses. The case seemed to be unraveling when it was revealed that star prosecution eyewitness Eliahu Rosenberg had made a statement in 1947 that he had killed Ivan of Treblinka in August of 1943.

The ID card also came into question and even popular columnist Pat Buchanan labeled it a forgery. The German newspaper *Der Spiegel* noted that a Bavarian handwriting expert discovered that official stamps on the card had been faked, the German used was full of mistakes, and punctuation was missing or had been added by hand. Moreover, the number on the ID card, 1393, was issued before Demjanjuk was even captured. During the recent trial in Germany it was revealed that a previously classified report by the FBI argued

that the ID card was "quite likely fabricated" by the Soviets. Demjanjuk defenders had argued for years that the Justice department was withholding evidence. Apparently they were correct.

Despite the threadbare evidence, in 1988 Demjanjuk was found guilty in his first trial, in Israel, and sentenced to death by hanging for his crimes. His attorneys appealed and after several years of solitary confinement, his case went to the Israeli Supreme Court. While most media outlets had already served as Demjanjuk's judge, jury, and hangman, the Israeli Supreme Court carefully weighed the evidence. Shevah Weiss, a member of the Israeli Knesset and Holocaust survivor, declared: "The judges will decide. I'm sure they will not send someone to hang if he is innocent." Indeed, in a surprise conclusion, the Israelis found the evidence for his conviction insufficient and released him in July of 1993.

While many considered the matter closed, various Jewish organizations continued to hound Demjanjuk. The thought was apparently that even if Demjanjuk was not the fiend of Treblinka, he must have been guilty of some other Holocaust-related crime. In 1999 the US Justice Department filed a new civil complaint against Demjanjuk.

On April 30, 2004, a three-judge panel ruled that Demjanjuk could be again stripped of his citizenship because the Justice Department had presented "clear, unequivocal and convincing evidence" of his service in Nazi concentration camps. In December 2005, Demjanjuk was ordered to be deported. In an attempt to avoid deportation, Demjanjuk sought protection under the United Nations Convention against Torture, claiming that he would be prosecuted

Efraim Zuroff

and tortured if he were deported to Ukraine. Chief U.S. Immigration Judge Michael Creppy ruled that there was no evidence to substantiate Demjanjuk's claim, and so the hounding would continue.

After several denials of his appeals right up to the US Supreme Court, Demjanjuk was deported. On June 19, 2008, Germany announced it would seek the extradition of Demjanjuk to Germany. That is where he was finally sent and stood trial.

While the trial of Demjanjuk in Germany indicated to some, including Efraim Zuroff, chief "Nazi hunter" of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, that there is hope "that this verdict will pave the way for additional prosecutions in Germany," it should indicate to objective observers that the time for such prosecutions is over. Alleged perpetrators are in their 90s and in expectedly poor health. Eyewitnesses have faulty memories of all such events, even when they occurred less than the 65-plus years that have elapsed. Evidence is lacking. In fact the alleged crimes themselves have to generally be taken as a matter of faith by all sides. Attorneys and judges who refuse to do this face the threat of being tried and imprisoned for the crime of "Holocaust denial."

While a statute of limitations should have been enacted years ago, time itself has set a limitation on the continuation of such trials. Trials that would follow Demjanjuk's would be equally lacking in evidence. Today such trials and those who encourage them appear to be acting solely out of sheer vengefulness. Old wounds will never be healed as long as such hatred and vengeance is allowed to go on. The time is now to cease the prosecution of the events of a time that is so long past. The absurdity of such trials is highlighted by considering what would have followed if a newly elected Franklin Roosevelt were to seek to put Confederate soldiers on trial. Can anyone imagine 25 years from now some new Asiatic regime arresting, deporting and trying Americans for the murder of civilians during the Vietnam War?

Rather than hoping for additional prosecutions, we should hope that this case marks their end. It is clear that after decades of court cases no evidence fit to support a conviction has been adduced that John Demjanjuk perpetrated any crimes during the period now known as the Holocaust. It is clear however that many misguided prosecutors and activists destroyed the life of

this peaceable autoworker, making him the latest and if we are lucky the last victim of the Holocaust.

Ringworm, Typhus, and Murderous Ministrations

By Jett Rucker

Could "the" Jews launch a holocaust? It's recorded in amply gruesome detail in the Book of Joshua that "they" (their forebears thousands of years ago) did just that the first time they invaded and depopulated the territory they claim divine right to today. But that, of course was then (and was Hittites, Amorites, Canaanites, and so on), and this is now (and is Arabs, let's just say for now), after a holocaust of some kind was conducted against European Jews only 65 years ago.

But even worse, could (some) Jews launch a holocaust against (some other) Jews 55 years ago, a mere decade after the end of the holocaust to which the alleged perpetrators were subjected? That would seem unlikely, to say the least—unless that "initial" holocaust (the one ending in 1945) wasn't really all it is made out to be.

So, could (some) Jews accuse (some other) Jews of launching a holocaust against them, only a decade after "receiving" one themselves? The answer is an unequivocal, and well-documented, "yes." The accusers are among that subclass (in Israel particularly) of Jews known as Mizrahi, and the accused among that super class, it might be called (particularly in Israel until recently), known as Ashkenazi. These might, for analytic purposes, be called "races" as readily as they can be called "classes," though class best conveys their relative statuses in Israel, particularly the Israel of the 1950s.

The Ashkenazi, to start with the rulers, are Jews from, and of, Europe (with the primary exception of some from the Iberian Peninsula, known as Sephardic). It is this race (the import of Ashkenazi, Sephardic, and Mizrahi is inescapably racial, despite propaganda to the contrary) among whom the Zionist movement grew up, and from whom was drawn the group whose immigration and organizing efforts, so to call them, provided the chief impetus for the formation of the State of Israel. They have been, as a group, "in charge" of the Jewish state from its inception, their (group-wise) grip on control waning steadily as a result of immigration to Israel of non-Ashkenazim together with the consistently higher rate of natural increase observed among non-Ashkenazi Jews. Their domination of Israel in the 1950s was unexpected.

The Mizrahim, on the other hand, are sometimes called "Oriental" Jews, though that term could embrace the Sephardics of the Iberian Peninsula, and Sephardics are not involved in the matter at hand. The Mizrahi, then, are those Jews who "fled" to Israel in Israel's early years from "Arabic" countries such as Morocco, the first country, as it happens, to have extended diplomatic recognition to the emergent state of Israel in 1948 even as it was still violently chipping its way out of the stubborn "eggshell" of the indigenous Palestinians impeding its hatching. Mizrahim ultimately "came" (or were found) across North Africa from Morocco to Egypt, and to the east from as far away as Iran, which is not Arabic, but in which the Arabic alphabet is used for writing the local Persian language (Farsi).

Whether these Jews were "forced" out of their homelands or were "lured" by the new Jewish state is a matter ultimately to be settled only in the minds, perceptions, and memories of the emigrants themselves, a cohort

today largely muted either by death from old age or the succession of their offspring to the representative positions of their families. If these aging memories could be dispassionately explored, one might discover a recruiting effort on the part of the world's first "Jewish" state in two millennia, or one might discover a sudden urge to flee one's homeland, and property, and community, that suddenly became irresistible at just about the same moment this new Jewish state happened to come into existence. It is not for the detached observer of today to know, either way, though disinterested historical analysis, if there ever were any such thing anywhere, at any time, might disclose a predominance of one or the other.

Be all this as it may, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, of Mizrahim did immigrate to Israel, and Israel, after its fashion, welcomed them. It welcomed them, perhaps inevitably, into an underclass—an underclass defined, as is so often the case with under classes, by language, among other factors. Yiddish was, and vestigially remains, the language of the Ashkenazim, and the Mizrahim didn't speak it. For the most part, they spoke Arabic, though their origins in some cases endowed them with other linguistic proclivities that similarly set them apart from the Yiddish-speaking elite in Israeli society.

And something else set many of them apart—in particular, their pre-pubescent children, and among them, the boys more than the girls. Ringworm. Seborrheic ringworm, specifically—ringworm of the scalp, which has the disfiguring effect of causing loss of patches of hair that, like the causative condition, is temporary, routinely clearing up shortly after the victim's attainment of puberty.

Many of them claim today, a telling documentary film reveals, that the defenders of the scalps of the children of Israel deployed their radioactive weaponry against the hapless Mizrahi children carelessly, perhaps even genocidally, with overdoses of radiation and treatment of non-infected children.

But the Ashkenazim who ran Israel at the time may somehow have been oversensitive to conditions like seborrheic ringworm, which often passed to their own children in the crowded conditions of the schools and nurseries of the kibbutzim which at the time dominated the childrearing scene in much of Israel.

Perhaps it was the experience of concentration camps, in which only disinfection of clothing, bedding, even buildings, by life-saving Zyklon-B could protect against the deadly onslaught of typhus-bearing lice. The overlords of Israel's admittedly communal society would, in any case, have none of this, and they had the means of combating this, if not other, unwelcome influences of the hordes of their co-religionists then pouring into their land.

It was radiation—x-rays, to be specific. All over the world, at least since the 1920s, x-rays were the "cure" for ringworm, particularly seborrheic ringworm, and it was indeed at least as effective as Zyklon-B. Aid from the US and/or the UN delivered this radioactive resource to Israel—the precursor, as it turned out, to even more-lethal radioactive "resources" given to Israel by its enormous vassal, the United States. And Israel deployed this resource, at least according to the Mizrahim, with a vengeance.

Many of them claim today, a telling documentary film reveals, that the defenders of the scalps of the children of Israel deployed their radioactive weaponry against the hapless Mizrahi children carelessly, perhaps even genocidally, with overdoses of radiation and treatment of non-infected children. (A harmless pill that kills the ringworm fungus that was developed in the 1970s, an alternative reminiscent of DDT, an anti-lice agent available only to the Allies during World War II quite as effective as Zyklon-B but entirely free of Zyklon's lethal qualities.)

In that day, Israel did not command the economic predominance that it today wields over the still-impoverished Palestinians who surround and to some extent still infest the otherwise Jewish state. It might then have appeared to the group who then commanded Israeli society that it might do well to import its own underclass to clean its toilets, till its fields, carry its water and fill the ranks of its army, rather than encourage the admittance of outside members of groups who had only recently been removed from the territory reserved by

God Himself for the Chosen Ones.

So the Mizrahim were admitted, even recruited, some suspect, but only after passing the children through a radioactive filter that some claim sterilized them. Others claim, with medical symptoms to back it up, that they suffer brain tumors, baldness, and a plethora of other maladies, in compensation for which the Israeli government has in fact enacted compensation for well-documented cases.

The documentary, *The Ringworm Children*, produced in Israel by two members of a generation that in retrospect may not have been sufficiently indoctrinated in the sanctity of the Holocaust Tradition, won the award for Best Documentary at the Haifa Film Festival and was featured as a documentary at the Israel Film Festival in Los Angeles in 2007. Mizrahim in the film are to be seen, and heard, alleging that the treatment they underwent amounted to their own "holocaust."

The lesson in this tale, I submit, may be only this: a holocaust "exists" largely in the eyes of the victims, or in the mouths of those who claim to have been victims.

Holocausts are real. People do "these things" to each other in large numbers, and with horrific, even ineluctable, regularity over the course of time. Jews do them. Germans do them. Americans, Russians, Chinese, Australians—everybody—does them, then, now, or in the impenetrable future. And they have them done *to* them, too, just as regularly over the long term.

And they are *not* to be met with indifference, or abnegation.

But neither are they to be met with prejudicial favoritism, or naive credulity, particularly as to those interested renditions so readily supplied by persons in a position to benefit from their acceptance. The offending acts may have been beneficent, they may have been malevolent—they may even have effects opposite from those intended. All require close scrutiny accompanied by the unwavering awareness of human motivations—both of the original actors and those reacting in the present day.

Human beings universally exhibit a behavior called, clinically, by economists, self-maximization. This behavior, which we all, admit it or not, exhibit most of the time, is that behavior which most supports the likelihood that our own lot will improve as a result of it.

Jews, Germans, victims, perpetrators, politicians, taxpayers, voters—all of us. Keep it in mind. It's the one thing we all have in common.

Concerning Thomas Kues' Article "Facing a New Decade"

By Karl Radl

The assertion in Thomas Kues' recent article "Facing a New Decade" (SR 179) that there are relatively few active revisionist researchers (so few you can count them on two hands) has prompted me to write the following response. I believe this assertion to be at least somewhat incorrect, in so far as there are quite a lot of revisionists, but revisionism has branched out (as Barnes intended it to) from its most controversial areas. What has now happened is that the attacks on the revisionist experts (including chemists/engineers/historians etc) has created a kind of 'expertise vacuum', which is perhaps what Kues meant. As most 'public revisionists' are not academic researchers but rather autodidacts (if you will), this has led, increasingly I think, to attacks being made on the lack of revisionist expertise. Perhaps the best way to solve this particular problem would be to approach those of science backgrounds (for example) with revisionist sympathies and, rather than wait and hope,

actively ask them to publish under pseudonyms regarding things like chemical issues and body disposal.

I would also like to comment on Kues' assertion about the use of absurd arguments on the holocaust made by some people on online fora, i.e. that the crematoria say Birkenau never existed. I think Kues is reading way too much into that by asserting it is a way to discredit revisionism. I don't agree that it discredits revisionism at all, but rather is simply a case of people using legitimate research incorrectly to try to back up their silly positions. You see it all the time on the conspiracy theorist scene (i.e. prisonplanet, whatreallyhappened, rense etc.), but I think the key for revisionist researchers/ authors/scholars is to rise above that kind of rubbish commentary and use of their arguments and carry on with the basic research.

However, that said, I think revisionism needs to make sure that its published researchers/ authors/scholars do not espouse outright cranky views of events on revisionist websites: a common example is the 9/11 Truth movement (cf. *The Revisionist* which included an article on 9/11, although fortunately by one of the more sane members of said 'movement'), which lend themselves to holocaustian propaganda that revisionists are not only 'Nazis' but 'conspiracy theorists' too. To paraphrase one recent poster on a forum I frequent: 'Someone says that Jews are massively overrepresented in the media. That statement by itself is easily justifiable, but when they add: Oh, and they also control the weather. It discredits it entirely by association.'

In essence one should be able to freely research and publish, but revisionism desperately needs to manage its image far better than it has and it is fortunate that *Inconvenient History* has proven so far to be a bastion of revisionist sanity on the whole. However I would point out that what is desperately needed from the revisonist side is a kind of 'education site' (say like holocausthistory.org) with photographs, facts, primers, educational materials etc. from a tacitly (as opposed to explicitly) revisionist point of view. This would facilitate when dealing with those new to the subject, as one could provide replies to such questions as 'where did all the Jews go then' without having to go into a long explanation requiring a significant amount of general knowledge about the 'holocaust' claims.

Now perhaps into some happier water: Kues asserted, by implication, that revisionism is running out of things to look at/study. I cannot disagree more: there is a lot revisionism simply hasn't looked at and much more it hasn't looked at in sufficient detail. Some examples are:

1) The Logistics of the 'Holocaust': examining the supplies, train manifests (supplies and people), train destinations, following specific cargos through the German system. The point being simple: since the casualty figures are 'estimates', it is worth working out (in detail) just how practical (if even possible) it would have been to move the claimed numbers of the people and supplies to the camps, and if it is not possible to do it (with the amount of carriages, rolling stock, vehicles etc. available), then it shows powerfully the impossibility of the whole 'holocaust' legend of the 'millions gassed' (not just Jews of course, but Gypsies etc.). A classic point is Zyklon-B supply manifests (an old argument used by Harwood I do believe) as if far more (adjusted for permanent camp population [including sub-camps]) was being sent to say Auschwitz per inmate on a sustained basis and accorded with the 'increase and decrease' in gassings claimed in orthodox holocaustian literature, then it would be a powerful proof for the orthodox and if this was not the case then it would be a powerful bit of evidence for the revisionists.

2) The Origin of the Claim: somewhat looked at, but not in enough detail. In essence examining the literature and newspapers in Allied and Neutral countries looking for the claims made about German treatment of Jews, homosexuals, Gypsies etc. I have myself found one book; published in Britain in 1938, called *The Yellow Spot* which claims that the Germans are thinking of actively 'exterminating' the Jews by starving them.

3) The T4 Programme: looking at the infamous T4 programme from a revisionist perspective to see just how much 'proof' it offers for the 'holocaust' and it should, if my reading of the literature on this subject is correct, offer a powerful argument that the 'gassing of the Jews' is nonsense, as the

orthodox version postulates that the Germans went from high technology and high efficiency gassings to low technology and low efficiency gassings even in 'purpose-built' gas chambers like at Auschwitz.

4) The other camps: looking at the other camps such as Dachau, Ravensbrück, Sachsenhausen etc. from a revisionist perspective and pointing out the evolution of the claims about life in these camps against what the documentation actually tells us. A comparison between these camps and the 'death camps' would also I believe be highly suggestive.

5) Compiling and analyzing the claims made by Jews over the years about their holocaust experiences and putting them into tabular form as to what they claim happened to them and then let that speak for itself (as the absurdity of the claims is obvious from the reading).

6) Conspiracy Theories: looking at orthodox holocaust history in the context of academic research on conspiracy theories (which is what the 'holocaust' is) and pointing out the similarity between things like say the 'Satanic Ritual Abuse' theories of 70s/80s with the 'holocaust' theory of 1945–Present (same intellectual mechanism and similar evidence).

7) The other victims: looking at the claims made about other groups of 'holocaust victims' particularly the Gypsies (I believe Mattogno has written something on this already) and homosexuals.

8) The Medical Experiments: looking at the claims made about 'Nazi medical experimentation' and what documentation supports these assertions.

9) The IMT: analyzing the whole of the Nuremberg proceedings, dealing with the various claims made about them, such as the idea of the 'definitive holocaust proof at Nuremberg' and pointing out in detail the mendacity of the proceedings where the Allies and Soviets just made things up as and when it suited them.

10) The relationship between the 'Holocaust' and the Soviet Union: looked into a bit (Porter) but again not nearly in enough detail.

Those are just a few of the ideas that came to mind as I read Kues' article. Anyway at the risk of this getting too long, I'll stop there.

A Brief Reply on the Logistics of the Holocaust

By Thomas Kues

In his long and interesting comment on my article Karl Radl writes that the "casualty figures are 'estimates'" and that therefore one should investigate whether it was "practical (if even possible)" to deport the number of people claimed to the alleged death camps, the point being that if said transports were impossible it would refute the orthodox holocaust story. As I see it there's very little doubt about the reality of the Jewish transports to said camps. In the case of Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek and Chelmno the Höfle document together with the Korherr report provide reliable figures for the number of deportees arriving in these camps up until the end of 1942.

There also exists a number of German documents concerning individual or groups of convoys sent to these camps. No doubt the vast majority of these Jews were deported by train (a small number of Polish Jews were sent instead in trucks or carts). For the deportations from Western Europe to the "extermination camps" detailed transport lists as well as train manifests and notes of arrival are extant. When it comes to Auschwitz-Birkenau there's a lack of documentation concerning the transports arriving there, excluding those from Western Europe. It is more or less certain, however, that some 914,600 Jews arrived in the camp (cf. Carlo Mattogno, "Franciszek Piper and the Number of Victims of Auschwitz", *The Revisionist* 1(4) (2003), pp. 393-399).

While many holocaust propagandists, in the early post-war years especially, have claimed absurdly exaggerated victims figures for the "death camps", and consequently also

absurd transportation figures, there can also be seen a tendency to exaggerate (if not to the same degree) the transportation problems in the German-occupied territories.

There are two motives for this: The first is to promote the notion that the Germans were so fanatical in their alleged intent to exterminate the Jews that they gave priority to Jewish convoys at the grave expense of troop and military supply transports. The other is to refute the revisionist transit camp hypothesis by suggesting that it would have impossible to transport such a great number of people from the "death camps" to the occupied territories east of Poland.

As for the transports to camps in Poland it suffices to look at the contemporary railway timetables (as reproduced in *Kursbuch Polen 1942 (Generalgouvernment)*, Verlag Josef Otto Slezak, Vienna 1984) to see that, despite the war and despite the priority obviously given to military-related transports, the civilian train traffic on the Polish railways was rather lively. For example, on the line Warsaw-Deblin-Lublin-Cholm-Dorohusk (no. 533) there were six departures daily. This of course implies that the remaining capacity was enough for German military convoys as well as Jewish transports.

How then about Jewish transports from Poland to the occupied east? We know that the Reichsbahn encountered a difficult transport situation, but

The deportation of the "gassed" Jews to the east would thus hardly have posed an insurmountable task for the German railway administration. As for the necessary funding, the money and valuables confiscated from the Jews could easily have covered it.

nonetheless one managed to send a great number of military transports daily to the front. The keeper of the official High Command war diary, Helmuth Greiner, noted on 17 August 1942 that "299 railroad trains were unloaded along the Eastern Front" on that day alone.

Even if this is stated by Greiner to be a "record", it shows that thousands of military transport trains were sent east every month at the time when the alleged mass gassings are supposed to have reached their zenith. The considerable capacity of the railway net in the East can also be gleaned from the fact that between 1 and 30 September 1943 at least 713 evacuation trains left occupied Russia for the west following the failure of Operation Citadel (cf. Steven H. Newton (ed.), *Kursk: The German View*, Da Capo, Cambridge (MA) 2002, p. 210).

In a study co-authored by myself together with Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno we have calculated that in total some 1.9 million Jews were deported to the Occupied eastern territories via the six "extermination camps" (*Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, pp. 349-353). If each train transport leaving these camps for the east consisted of 1,000 individuals (and we know of many cases where a transport contained twice or even several times that number of Jews), then a total of 1,900 convoys would be needed for this population transfer.

Spread out over a period of two years (1942-1943) this would mean an average of 79 convoys per month. This burden would in turn have been divided among several available railway connections: 8 double-track and at least 14 single-track railway lines crossed the border to the Occupied eastern territories (cf. insert map to Andreas Knipping, Reinhard Schulz, *Reichsbahn hinter der Ostfront 1941-1944*).

The deportation of the "gassed" Jews to the east would thus hardly have posed an insurmountable task for the German railway administration. As for the necessary funding, the money and valuables confiscated from the Jews could easily have covered it.

Informative Debate from the CODOH Revisionist Forum Coming to *Smith's Report*

By Hannover

Much to the chagrin of those who benefit from the multi-billion dollar "Holocaust Industry", The CODOH Revisionist Forum has become the 'go to' internet site for discussion and debate. **http://tinyurl.com/3fzbsuo**

I'm pleased to announce that I will be writing a regular *Smith's Report* column which will highlight the various discussions and debates that take place between Revisionists and Exterminationists, aka 'Believers'. This column will feature a great variety of verbatim quotes from both sides of the aisle which will allow SR readers to see exactly what is said.

It's my belief that you will be impressed with the strength and depth of Revisionist counter arguments to the status quo which asserts that ca. 6,000,000 Jews and another 5,000,000 - 6,000,000 'others' were murdered during the National Socialist period via gas chambers, enormous pit shootings, torturous overwork, etc. Readers will read well-informed arguments which confront that unsustainable storyline, positions which defy laws of science, logic, and rational thought.

With that said, I thought it would be helpful to review a previous *Smith's Report* article about The Forum which I presented in SR no. 120, July, 2006.

Here are a few excerpts:

"... there are a couple of discussion sites which permit some Revisionist viewpoints, but a quick glance reveals a veritable cesspool of crude behavior towards Revisionists. Threats, name-calling, dodging, and subject changing are the order of the day. These dirty tricks are played by those who wish to prevent civil discussion on this controversial topic. Anyone trying to determine the facts becomes hopelessly confused and distracted, just what the enemies of free speech/free inquiry intend.

Leveling the playing field

After participating in the moderation of earlier forums, the now defunct CODOH Discussion Forum and John Ball's (www.air-photo.com) Revisionist Discussion, I realized it was time to begin anew. It was clear to me that a civil approach to discussing this emotional subject was desired by many; in fact, it was downright necessary. To determine the truth, debate needed to be structured in a manner where all participants and readers could engage the issues unhindered, without dirty tricks or underhanded tactics. It made sense to me that debate guidelines were a solution to this problem. These guidelines needed to be reasonable and clear. They must allow discussion of all views without the trash talk and maneuvers of avoidance."

Here are the mentioned guidelines which prevent the usual tactics of hateful desperation from Exterminationists:

" The Moderator retains the right to reject a username if he considers it offensive, obscene, or deliberately distracting.*

** No name-calling, threats, or personal attacks; period.*

** The Revisionist Forum forbids any threats or personal attacks against others; we will not tolerate links to sites which do engage in such behavior. We're about debate and only debate.*

** On-topic posts only. The topic of the Forum is the subject generally referred to as 'The Holocaust'. Debating its credibility, or lack of, is the reason that The Revisionist Forum exists. Associated subjects are bound to come up, be sure there is a tie-in, and show the tie-in. Each thread represents a separate point; a post to a thread must be pertinent to that point.*

** Posts by new or infrequent participants will be spam checked by the Moderator before they appear on the Forum. They will not be censored for on-topic opinions they present.*

** Keep your posts limited to one point.*

** Voluminous, lengthy, and redundant posts are not welcomed.*

** Posts which lack focus or specifics are not welcomed.*

** No 'dodging'. When questioned or challenged, you must respond or leave the thread.*

* You will address the poster only by the name that he/she uses at the Forum.

** Offenders will have their posts deleted, repeat offenders will be removed.*

** Reasons for deletions may or may not be stated. The Moderator will endeavor to notify the offender and the Forum in general, but not in every case; especially when it is obvious why the post was deleted.*

** Registrants who do not post within 30 days from date of registration are subject to deletion, they may re-register should they decide to post."*

Name-calling is the preferred tactic used against Revisionists with the hope of publicly degrading those engaged in debate and to prevent others from joining in. It is an attempt to intimidate and target the messengers rather than debating the message.

Subject changing, another method; is an attempt to avoid the specific topic at hand. Knowing what well-informed Revisionists have revealed about the "Holocaust" tales, it's not difficult to understand why the enemies of free speech resort to this.

And my favorite guideline, "no dodging." Participants must respond when challenged about their assertions. This requires those making claims to actually reveal the sources and evidence behind their claims. At The Forum, and with CODOH in general, the subject matter is not considered sacred. There are no '*Chosen*' at The Forum.

As you will see, Forum moderators apply these guidelines to all participants. It is not unusual to see actions taken against Revisionists who ignore the stated guidelines.

It's critical to recognize the fact that The Forum contains arguments from some of the internet's most high-profile Exterminationists. And that's exactly what we want, a written record. Believers, thinking they would have a field day at Revisionists' expense, are oftentimes shown to be utterly wrong.

We do not simply preach to the converted. You will read exactly what the Believers claim, you will read exactly what Revisionists say in rebuttal. In what will be a surprise to some, most of the arguments made in favor of the '6,000,000 & gas chamber' claims are dispatched with ease. Revisionists who post at The Forum are generally well-informed and articulate. Those that are novices from either side receive an education they will not forget.

Another point which must be emphasized is the fact that all topics within the 'Holocaust' canon are discussed and debated. Nothing is off-limits. The claims about gas chambers, the mass shooting pits, the Nuremberg trials, the post Nuremberg trials, the 'eyewitnesses', the 'confessions', the gypsies, the homosexuals, use of Zyklon-B, who benefits, etc. are all there for everyone to read. All of these and more will be featured in my columns about The Revisionist Forum.

I look forward to bringing *Smith's Report* readers a thorough, honest, up-to-date exposé of the propaganda, myths, and lies which comprise the so-called "Holocaust".

Never again,
Hannover

Fantasies of Return Continued from page 2

remember some, chooses to discard others. Our own government has chosen to not tally the deaths of civilians caused by our 2003 invasion of Iraq. Will the lack of numbers and photographs of maimed and murdered Iraqi children equal no postmemory trauma for future Americans? How convenient.

But there is a more important question about postmemory. It has been noted that history is "only" a story that we believe is true. Some history achieves the status of political iconography. Some history becomes "sacred." Questioning a sacred memory, a sacred history, is treated as blasphemy. As with any perceived blasphemy, doubters are punished with a cruel severity.

The venue of your lecture is the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. That being so, it would seem that the discussion of postmemory needs to address, among its other issues, the line between Museum

and Memorial. A museum needs to retain the intellectual spark to question the historicity of what it displays. A memorial through its displays seeks to convert what we believe into "sacred" history. Would the "Museum" ever display materials that question what the "Memorial" holds to be sacred?

Is "postmemory" a hypothesis that implies we can have it both ways?

Best Regards,
David Merlin

Committee for Open Debate
on the Holocaust
PO Box 439016
San Ysidro, CA 92143
Telephone: 209 682 5327

During May and June we submitted text links to a number of campus papers, some linking to "From Lady Gaga to Saigon and Back Again" in *Smith's Report* (online), others to our video using radio talker Michael Savage, "The Savage, The Academic, and the Brainwashed." I thought the titles themselves would be irresistible (more or less?) to students. In the event, only one paper accepted a text link from CODOH, *The Eagle* at American University in Washington D.C.

I wrote the editor of *The Eagle* and copied two additional editors.

Lindsey Anderson,
Editor in Chief
The Eagle
American University
Washington D.C.
editor@theeagleonline.com
(202) 885-1402

Ms. Anderson:
The Eagle is running a text link of ours titled "From Lady Gaga to Saigon and Back Again." I expect that once it is "discovered" to be there you will receive complaints from those who do not want to encourage, or to even allow, a free exchange of ideas regarding the Holocaust question. You will be told that it is "hateful" and "insensitive" to do so.

I understand that those who will want you to suppress our ad will represent the academic community on your campus, as well as those in the private sector representing the vast resources of what Dr. Norman Finkelstein has called "The Holocaust Industry."

You will be pretty much alone on your campus if you stand with the ideal that at university the history of the Holocaust should be open to a routine examination in the same way that every other historical question is open to such examination. But if you do, you will set an example of journalistic integrity to all those around you, and to those "professionals" who work in the mainline press. If you have any questions, or need any background, please feel free to write or call.

Thank you.

Bradley R. Smith
PO Box 439016
San Ysidro CA 92143
Desk: 209 682 5327
Cell: 619 203 3151
Email: bsmith@prodigy.net.mx
Web: www.codoh.com

The Eagle ran the ad. This is the fifth week and it is still there. No problem. Once this newsletter gets to the printer, we'll see what we can do at American University.

ON CAMPUS AND OFF

Let's give credit where credit is due. Do to the dedicated work, pressure, deep pockets and party-line half-truths of those dedicated to closing down every free exchange of ideas possible about the Holocaust story, it is getting increasingly complicated for CODOH to have a presence in the student press on college campuses.

There's no point in going on about it. You know the story. We are working against The Anti-Defamation League, Campus Hillel, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the entire Holocaust Marketing Industry, and in the end against the U.S. Congress itself with its United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

A current advertisement in *The Washington Post* is illustrative.

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, a special project of The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, is looking for applicants to interview for a position to assist the staff at its Center of Advanced Holocaust Studies (CAHS). This person will be re-

sponsible for assisting in the preparation for and conducting of scholarly programs and publications designed to strengthen Holocaust teaching in colleges and universities.

That's all I want to do—help strengthen Holocaust teaching in colleges and universities. By making available solid revisionist questions and documents addressing the matter to hand. Simple revisionist advertisements, simple links to online revisionist documents and Web sites. Not complicated.

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies (CAHS) and CODOH are in direct competition for the attention of university students. CODOH has a problem here. The USHMM, the umbrella organization for such entities as CAHS, has an operating budget of close to $80-million a year with a staff of some 400 employees.

I have one regular part-time employee and one "sometimes" part-time employee. I need about $2,000 a month to pay them both, a sum that is not easy for me to raise consistently. It only makes sense then, business sense, that CAHS can buy more of a presence on the Campus than CODOH. I accept that.

So, while it is getting increasingly complicated for CODOH to have a presence on Campus—off campus, on the Internet, it's another story.

Example: last month, in May 2011, 28,250 unique individuals logged into CODOHWeb looking for revisionist information. They opened 205,718 individual pages as they searched the documents there. That is, in 30 days more than 28,000 individuals opened more than 200,000 pages of revisionist documents in their search for real, suppressed information about what happened during this one fragment of WWII history—the holocaust. Every day upwards of 1,000 individuals log into CODOHWeb to search for revisionist documents.

During that same month of May alone we sent email messages to more than 8,000 student organizations and individuals on campuses across the nation. Each message providing links to revisionist documents on CODOH and to revisionist videos on YouTube. Thousands of student orgs—among them the heads, the leaders of the student masses.

Our videos on YouTube have now been viewed 33,000-plus times. The Savage video alone has been viewed more than 1,100 times in four weeks. On Facebook we have 2,600 readers.

Twitter? I have more or less decided to participate on Twitter. I want to have the concept for how I will handle it worked out before I jump into this one.

That leaves me (for the moment) with the issues of the Campus press, and the Campus lecture room. I do have reservations about traveling—the expense, the effort. The expense. I'm not so young as I was twenty, thirty years ago. Most of you probably are not either, so you understand what's involved.

And then there is the issue of radio. AM, FM, Internet, campus radio. I know from experience that if I want to do effective radio I have to do it regularly, not every once in a while. I'm still thinking about this one.

GOOD NEWS FROM PAYPAL

I reported here last year that PayPal, the Internet service you can use to contribute to CODOH without having to use your credit card info Online, had cut off its services. I figured it was the usual perps, did not break connections with PayPal itself, and last week I was reinstated. The service is once again available to those of you who like to use it. Is that you? I hope?

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Bradley

Smith's Report
is published by

Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust

Bradley R. Smith, Founder

For your contribution of $39 you will receive 12 issues of *Smith's Report*.

Canada and Mexico--$45

Overseas--$49

Letters and Donations to:

Bradley R. Smith
Post Office Box 439016
San Ysidro, CA 92143

Desk: 209 682 5327

Email

bradley1930@yahoo.com